



BURTON LATIMER

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ACKD. BY
[Signature]

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1963

F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

BURTON LATIMER URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council:

P. J. Toseland, J.P.

Public Health Committee:

Chairman - Mrs. M. V. O. Gardner

R. W. H. Cooper

W. C. Meads

A. A. Morby

L. Patriok,

J. Stokes,

P. J. Toseland, J.P.

G. Ward

Clerk to the Council:

C. E. Lansom

Health Department Staff:

Medical Officer of Health:

F. R. N. Lynch, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Also holds the appointment of Medical Officer of Health for:-

Corby, Desborough and Rothwell Urban Districts

and Kettering Rural District.

Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer.

Secretary:

Miss M. W. Langley

Public Health Inspector and Surveyor:

A. McMillan, Cert. R.S.A.S., M.I.B.E.

C O N T E N T S

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Public Health Department,
75 London Road,
KETTERING.

Telephone: Kettering 2473

May, 1964.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Burton Latimer Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of Burton Latimer for the year 1963. This is my third Report and it includes that of the Surveyor and Public Health Inspector.

Consideration of the vital statistics presented in the following pages will be seen to demonstrate the features of a remarkably stable community, the population being exactly the same as that recorded last year and there is virtually no change in the average number of births and deaths.

There has been no serious infectious disease and there have been no deaths from this cause, including tuberculosis. One new case of respiratory tuberculosis was notified during the year. There has only been one infant death and one still birth. No woman from this town has died in childbirth for twelve years. The vital statistics relating to the Urban District are, therefore, satisfactory.

Following the outbreak of typhoid fever in Switzerland early in the year, a notice was inserted in the local newspaper requesting that anybody who was engaged in the preparation or sale of food or drink and who had visited Switzerland recently should communicate with me. There were no replies following this notice.

In the first six months of the year four outbreaks of paratyphoid B. fever occurred in various parts of the country. Most of these cases were traced to a bakery in which chinese bulked egg products were known to have been used at the relevant time. The use of this product was, therefore, checked in bakeries in the district with negative results. I thought it wise, however, that this precaution should be taken as one or two isolated cases of this disease occurred in another district in the county.

The question of the fluoridation of water supplies was considered by the Council in April and a resolution was passed in favour of this measure. The Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board was accordingly notified of this resolution.

Sections C, D and E of the Report have, as usual, been contributed by Mr. A. McMillan, the Public Health Inspector, to whom my thanks are again due for his genial and pleasant co-operation in the year's work.

I would like to thank Dr. J. V. L. Farquhar, Medical Referee of the Kettering Crematorium, for the figures which he has supplied relating to disposal of the dead.

The Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee and my hard-working secretary, Miss Langley, have, as always, been of the greatest help to me during the year and I now take this opportunity of recording my grateful acknowledgement of this.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. N. LYNCH,

Medical Officer of Health.

S E C T I O N A

S T A T I S T I C S A N D S O C I A L
C O N D I T I O N S O F T H E A R E A

S E C T I O N A

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Comparative Statistics for the Five-Year Period 1959 to 1963

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Area of the Urban District (acres)	2,756	2,756	2,756	2,756	2,756
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	4,360	4,370	4,400	4,410	4,410
Number of Live Births	66	67	71	65	67
Legitimate	65	64	66	59	64
Illegitimate	1	3	5	6	3
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	15.14	15.33	16.14	14.74	15.19
Number of Still Births	-	1	4	-	1
Legitimate	-	1	3	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	1	-	-
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	-	14.71	53.33	-	14.71
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	-	0.23	0.91	-	0.23
Number of Deaths	40	56	58	42	53
Death Rate per 1,000 population	9.17	12.81	13.18	9.52	12.02
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Infant Deaths	-	2	3	1	1
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	-	29.85	42.25	15.38	14.93
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	-	29.85	28.17	15.38	-
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms	6	11	17	3	11
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	-	-	-	-	-

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA

AREA (acres)				2,756
CENSUS POPULATION	<u>Year</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	
	1951	2,007	2,104	4,111
	1961	2,139	2,262	4,401
	Increase of 290 = 7.1%			
POPULATION (Registrar General's Mid-Year Estimate 1963)				4,410
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (1951)				1,341
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES (1963)				1,509
RATEABLE VALUE				£150,271
SUM REPRESENTED BY PENNY RATE				£606

SOCIAL CONDITIONS INCLUDING CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF
THE INHABITANTS

The social conditions of the district are satisfactory and up to the end of the year there has been virtually full employment. Farming and factory work are the chief occupations. The largest firms are concerned in the production of footwear, cereal food preparation, aluminium utensils and clothing manufacture.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS 1963

							<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>									
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	33	64
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
							<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
						T o t a l s	33	34	67
							<u>==</u>	<u>==</u>	<u>==</u>

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.19
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.13)	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.17

							<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>									
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
							<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
						T o t a l s	-	1	1
							<u>==</u>	<u>==</u>	<u>==</u>

Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)	14.71
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DEATHS

Number registered, all causes	27	26	53
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	12.02
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 1.03)	...	...	...	...	12.38

DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SPECIFIED CAUSES

Cardio-vascular disease (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	22
Malignant neoplasms (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	11
Accidents and violence	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5

DEATHS FROM MATERNAL CAUSES - - -

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births	-
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DEATHS OF INFANTS (Under 1 year) 1 - 1

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	14.93
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.63
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

DEATHS OF INFANTS (Under 4 weeks) - - -

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	-
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CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1963

									<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	4	4
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	14
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	2	2
25.	Other disease of the respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	-	2
35.	Suicide, homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
T o t a l s									27	26	53

1. POPULATION.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population (1963) was 4,410, the same as the mid-year estimate for 1962. In the census, which was taken on 23rd April, the population figure was found to be 4,401.

2. BIRTHS.

There were 67 live births in 1963, 2 more than in the previous year. This gives a crude birth rate of 15.19 per 1,000 population. This rate, standardised on the basis of the age and sex composition of the population, gives an adjusted rate of 17.17. The adjusted, or corrected, birth rate is obtained by multiplying the crude rate by a figure known as the Comparability Factor. The factor for Burton Latimer is 1.13. The adjusted birth rate of 17.17 compares with the rate of 14.89 for 1962 and the provisional crude rate for England and Wales of 18.2 per 1,000 population.

3. DEATHS.

There were 53 deaths from all causes in 1963, 11 more than in 1962, giving a crude death rate of 12.02 and an adjusted death rate of 12.38. The Comparability Factor in this case for Burton Latimer is 1.03, the provisional death rate for England and Wales is 12.2.

4. DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

Of the 53 deaths during the year, 38 bodies were disposed of by cremation at Kettering Borough Crematorium, giving a percentage of 71.69.

5. INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There was one death of an infant under one year of age. The Infant Mortality Rate, that is, the number of deaths under one year of age expressed per 1,000 live births, is 14.93. This rate compares with 15.38 for 1962 and the current rate for England and Wales which is 20.9. There were no Neonatal deaths this year, compared with the rate of 15.38 for 1962. The current rate for England and Wales being 14.2. I append herewith details of this death:-

<u>Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
8 months	M	Acute Trachea Laryngitis. P.M.

6. STILL BIRTHS.

There was one still birth during the year, giving a rate of 14.71 per 1,000 live and still births. The rate for England and Wales is 17.3. I append herewith details of this still birth:-

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
F	Anencephalic

7. MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were again no deaths classed to pregnancy or childbirth.

S E C T I O N B

G E N E R A L P R O V I S I O N O F

H E A L T H S E R V I C E S

F O R T H E A R E A

S E C T I O N B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Urban District, for which services the Council is directly responsible.

The present section is related to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Health Committee of the Northamptonshire County Council is responsible for the administration of many of these services under Part III of the 1946 National Health Service Act.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Public Health Laboratory, Northampton and the Department of Pathology at Kettering General Hospital are available for the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases. During the year two faeces samples were examined at Kettering.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

This is one of the services for which the County Council is responsible. The St. John Ambulance Brigade performs this function on behalf of the County Council for all patients excepting those suffering from infectious diseases.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES.

These include District Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors, who are all highly trained, qualified nurses on the staff of the County Medical Officer. The Home Help Service, also provided by the County Council, is proving more and more valuable in relieving people of domestic worries during periods of illness or confinement, and in helping old folks to remain in their own houses, so that they can retain their treasured independence.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

A clinic is held on the first and third Wednesday in every month at the Baptist Church, Meeting Lane. These clinics are busy and their popularity is largely due to the enthusiasm and dedicated work of the Voluntary Committee. A Medical Officer attends one of these sessions monthly. In accordance with the policy of the County Health Department, a new type of clinic, which provides facilities for the teaching of parentcraft and relaxation to expectant mothers, is held on each Monday afternoon at 3.0 p.m. in the Methodist Church Room, Duke Street.

Welfare foods (National dried milk, cod liver oil, orange juice, etc.) are distributed at the Child Welfare Clinic and also on the second and fourth Mondays of each month (afternoons) by Mrs. E. Villette, 64 Pioneer Avenue.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis and vaccination against smallpox are free services, available either from the family doctor or at the County Child Welfare Clinics. Certain age groups of children can also be given B.C.G. vaccination to protect against tuberculosis; this is done through the School Health Service.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

- (a) Tuberculosis - X-ray Department, St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering, and Rock Street, Wellingborough.
- (b) Venereal Diseases - St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering.

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE COMMITTEE.

This was formed in 1952 and is made up of representatives of the Council and other local organisations. Amongst other things, the Committee organises a Darby and Joan Club which meets regularly every Friday and which has a membership of approximately 120 old people. The Club caters for about a quarter of the people of the town who are of pensionable age. The more infirm members are taken to and from their homes by bus.

During the summer of 1963, three country outings were arranged and, during the winter, visits were made to four amateur stage shows, including a pantomime. During the year, thirteen members visited Clacton under the County holiday scheme and forty went to Southsea under the Committee's own scheme.

On 23rd February, 1961, a chiropody service was inaugurated for the benefit of all old age pensioners in the district. During 1963, 609 treatments were given. A room at the Council Offices is set aside for a chiropodist and in eighteen visits he was able to give 372 treatments. A further 209 treatments were given at his own surgery at Kettering or at the surgeries of other chiropodists. Also during the year, 28 domiciliary treatments were given. This foot treatment is greatly appreciated by the old people and only costs them a fee of 2/6d. per treatment. The demand for treatment is quite high and it is hoped that it will, in due course, be possible to increase the number of chiropodist's visits to Burton Latimer so that more old people can eventually be treated in their own town.

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE COMMITTEE.

This Committee, originally set up to assist people convalescing from tuberculosis, has now extended its scope to include those with other chest complaints and heart disease. At the present time, there are only eight patients on the Committee's books and the Committee continues in its work to raise funds to provide assistance where necessary.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47.

This Act empowers local authorities to require the compulsory admission to hospital in certain cases of persons in need of care and attention. This Act was invoked for one case during the year.

S E C T I O N _ C

S A N I T A R Y _ C I R C U M S T A N C E S

O F _ T H E _ A R E A

S E C T I O N C

WATER SUPPLY.

An ample supply of water, both as regards quality and quantity, was maintained throughout the district during the year. The water supply to Burton Latimer comes from the Pitsford Reservoir, where the raw water is filtered and softened before distribution takes place.

No serious interruptions to the supply took place during the year. In addition to the installation of various new stopcocks and the repair of others, various lengths of new water mains, in varying diameters, were laid on two small private housing developments. No major works in respect of the renewal of existing water mains were carried out during the year.

No contamination of the town's water supply occurred during the year and there was no plumbo solvent action.

In 1963 the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board carried out the following bacteriological examinations of the water:-

Pitsford Rain Water	57
Pitsford Sedimented Water	53
Pitsford Final Water	267
Burton Latimer General Supply	12

All the above results were satisfactory.

In addition, thirty-seven samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis and all the results were satisfactory.

Almost all of the town's houses have their supply piped into the house. There are still a few houses lacking in this very essential service, but all of these are scheduled for closure, demolition or reconstruction under the Council's slum clearance scheme.

FLUORIDE CONTENT OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

An analysis to determine the fluoride content of the water supply was carried out resulting in 0.3 fluorine parts per million parts of water.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The town's sewage system functioned without any serious difficulties being experienced during the year.

A stretch of 9" diameter private sewer taking foul drainage from a local factory did cause some trouble and, despite various efforts to effect a clearance, part of the sewer required to be opened up to determine the cause of blockage. The fault appeared to be due to a fairly large piece of asbestos sheet which had found its way into the sewer. This presumably occurred when the sewer was being laid. No further trouble has been experienced with this sewer since the obstruction was removed.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL. (Continued)

A few isolated houses, including some farm houses, are still not connected to the town's sewage system, although the number of these not connected is gradually being reduced.

New lengths of 4" and 6" diameter foul and surface water sewers were laid during the year on two small private housing schemes.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTIONS.

House refuse is collected once weekly and this service was maintained in an efficient manner throughout the year.

The labour force necessary to carry out this work remained relatively stable and, when vacancies do occur, an effort is made to recruit younger employees for this type of work. The present high employment rate in the district often makes the task of recruiting suitable replacements difficult and, in some instances, we just have to take whoever we can get at the time. This problem, however, is not only local, but is, in fact, generally felt throughout the country.

The vehicle which is used for doing the collections functioned very well and no serious trouble was experienced.

Household refuse is disposed of at Buccleuch Quarry which is situated approximately one mile south-east of the town centre. The Council has a lease of the ground from Richard Thomas & Baldwins Ltd.

The refuse tip is at the site of old ironstone workings and there is ample capacity for many years to come, provided that no serious nuisances arise. Apart from one incident, when some children started a fire at the tip during one week-end, the tip has been trouble-free and controlled tipping is being carried out.

A Council workman is engaged full-time at the tip, levelling and spreading the household and other refuse and this service has proved to be highly successful.

Rat treatment is carried out regularly.

STREET CLEANSING.

There are some 11.13 miles of roads in the urban area and the Council is responsible for cleansing all of these. Out of this total, there are approximately 6.13 miles of trunk roads, Class A roads and Class II roads which the Council cleanse on behalf of the Northamptonshire County Council. One Council employee is engaged full-time on this work and he is assisted in the latter part of each week by another member of the staff.

The town is split up into areas or beats and a set area is treated daily. The road sweepings are deposited at various small depots throughout the town and these sweepings are then collected at regular intervals by the refuse vehicle and brought to the tip.

STREET CLEANSING. (Continued)

As the town is situated in the centre of a farming community, it means that large numbers of farm vehicles use the roads, with the result that a great deal of mud is often brought on to the roads by these vehicles. The Council has drawn the attention of the various farmers concerned to the nuisance which is being caused in this way and it is hoped that these warnings will be sufficient for its abatement.

GULLIES.

Towards the latter part of the year, the Council contracted with a firm for the periodic emptying of all the gullies throughout the Urban District.

There are 474 gullies and each gully is now emptied mechanically, once in every three months. Previously, this work was done partly by mechanical means and partly by hand and the new arrangements have been an undoubted success.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

There are two toilet blocks in the town with facilities for both sexes. Many times during the year acts of vandalism were committed in or around the toilets and, despite repeated complaints to the Police and press publicity, I am afraid that this wanton damage continues to occur.

One realises that this trouble could be prevented by the appointment of a full-time attendant, but a town of this size could not, I think, afford the services of such a person.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Twenty-two treatments were carried out in private and local authority houses and some business premises during the year.

The refuse tip was given three treatments during the year.

One house and one local factory was treated for wasp infestations and the factory required three visits before the infestation was abated.

MORTUARY.

There is a stone-built bier house at the old cemetery which is used as a mortuary if and when required.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1961.

There are eighteen factories in the district. Routine inspections are carried out. One informal letter was sent under Section 7 of the Act to a local factory regarding the condition of the toilet accommodation.

At 1st August there were thirty-six outworkers living in Burton Latimer. Most of the work done by these outworkers is in connection with local industries, such as the shoe trade. Routine inspections were carried out and no contraventions of the Act were found.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961, are to be found at the end of this report.

S E C T I O N _ D

P U B L I C _ H E A L T H

A N D

H O U S I N G _ A C T S

S E C T I O N D

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.

The Council steadily continues to pursue its slum clearance policy.

Two one-bedroom type bungalows were completed and three two-bedroom cottages were improved and completed by the Council during the year. The three cottages were improved with the help of a grant under the Housing Acts.

Plans for a further small housing development, comprising six two-bedroom houses and four one-bedroom bungalows were prepared and tenders invited for their erection.

In addition to this, the next new building scheme will be an old people's community centre at Latimer Close and it is hoped that a start will be made on this in the near future. The centre will provide a community room, with a flat for a resident warden, and twenty-two bed-sitting (one person) flatlets and sixteen one-bedroom (two person) flatlets. The accommodation which this centre will provide should enable the Council to complete the rehousing of all the persons remaining on the slum clearance list and this, in turn, will enable further redevelopment of the older part of the town to be undertaken.

Two cottages on the Council's slum clearance list were demolished during the year. In each case the tenants were rehoused by the Council.

An official Closing Order was served in respect of one dwelling-house during the year.

Towards the latter part of the year, a survey was commenced throughout the town to find out the number of existing water closets that had still no proper mechanical means of flushing. When the figures are to hand, the Council will consider what steps it will take under the Public Health Acts to get proper flush cisterns installed.

Eleven houses and bungalows were completed by private enterprise during the year and twenty-three were under construction at the end of the year.

A planning application was received from a private firm for extensive development on a site which was formerly used for garden allotments. The proposals were for an ultimate development of some three hundred and more units and it is hoped that, in the coming year, the majority of these houses will be erected and sold.

Four discretionary and twenty-three standard grants were made during the year. One of the standard grant payments was for the improvement of four tenanted houses forming part of one block. The Council would like to see more owners making use of standard grants for this type of improvement.

In 1962 the Council, through the medium of its half-yearly Broadsheet, appealed to owners of older-type houses asking them to consider the improvement of their houses with the aid of grants. The appeal was rather disappointing when it was estimated that there were about four hundred sub-standard houses in Burton Latimer which were capable of improvement.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS. (Continued)

In October, a further appeal was made and owners were again reminded that, in addition to providing the benefits and conveniences for themselves or their tenants, they would be increasing the value of their properties at a reduced cost. Owners who do not actually live in the houses to be improved cannot lose financially, as they can recover their part of the cost of the improvements over eight years by increasing the rents of their houses as soon as the improvements have been completed.

The total number of houses and bungalows erected since the end of the war is as follows, up to the end of 1963:-

Private	176	
Local Authority	335	(Three cottages reconditioned)
	<u>511</u>	

There are 122 applicants for Council houses on the list.

During the year, three informal approaches were made to owners of properties for the abatement of nuisances and for the carrying out of various repairs under the Housing and Public Health Acts. In the majority of cases, house owners have been reasonably co-operative and the requests and suggestions which have been made to abate these nuisances have been carried out.

CARAVANS.

There are seven licensed sites in the town and no trouble has been experienced with them.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no common lodging houses in the town.

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACTS, 1928 AND 1936.

Twenty-one licences were issued under these regulations. Four of these were in respect of petrol stations who retail petrol for sale.

Two storage tanks, which have been installed for more than twenty-five years, were re-tested during the year and found to be in order.

S E C T I O N E

I N S P E C T I O N

A N D

S U P E R V I S I O N

O F F O O D

S E C T I O N E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

There is no registered private slaughterhouse in the district. The butchers in the town make their own arrangements for this service and this arrangement appears to be working quite satisfactorily both as regards quality and quantity.

The following tinned food was condemned during the year:-

Tinned meat and meat portions	9 lbs. 2 oz.	Tinned fish	3 lbs. 12 oz.
Tinned fruit and vegetables	18 lbs. 11 oz.	Sundries	10 lbs. 11 oz.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

There are twenty-six shops, five canteens and one bakehouse which are affected by these regulations. Inspections were carried out.

One informal letter was sent to a canteen in the district drawing attention to one small point which was attended to.

MILK SUPPLY.

This district is now a designated area and all milk sold must be pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested.

One dairy is registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Two dealers licences for pasteurised and tuberculin tested milk and five for pasteurised and sterilised milk have been issued and these licences have a further period of some two years to run in accordance with the regulations.

S E C T I O N _ F

P R E V A L E N C E _ O F

A N D _ C O N T R O L _ O V E R

I N F E C T I O S _ D I S E A S E S

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There was little infectious disease during the year, the notifications received being as follows:-

One case of respiratory tuberculosis, eight cases of pneumonia, sixteen cases of measles and one case of puerperal pyrexia.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were again no cases of diphtheria in the district. The herd immunity of the population, therefore, remains satisfactory and this has been the case for seventeen years. This high level of immunity is achieved by the routine immunisation of children under one year of age, either by the family doctors or through the County Health Department's monthly Child Welfare Clinic at Meeting Lane. Immunisation against diphtheria is at the present time usually given in combination with whooping cough and tetanus vaccine.

WHOOPING COUGH.

No cases were reported during the year.

MEASLES.

There were sixteen cases of measles during the year, compared with twenty-one cases in 1962.

SCARLET FEVER.

No cases were reported during the year.

PNEUMONIA.

There were eight cases notified during the year and all recovered.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

One mild case was notified. The patient made a rapid recovery and there were no secondary ill effects.

INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS.

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS.

There were no cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis and I feel that this satisfactory position is being maintained by the excellent response to the offer of immunisation for children and young people. This can again be carried out either through the family doctor or the County Health Department's Clinic. The type of vaccine used is sabin and this is much appreciated by the parents of young children, as the number of routine injections that the child should receive is in this way reduced.

SMALLPOX.

There were no cases during the year.

Thirteen certificates of vaccination were authenticated, in order to comply with the International Sanitary Regulations for people who were travelling abroad.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year, one case of respiratory tuberculosis was notified. There was one death of a tuberculosis patient, but death was not due to this cause. The names of two patients with respiratory tuberculosis have been removed from the register as healed and one lost sight of.

The table shows the number of known cases of tuberculosis in the district as at 31st December, 1963:-

Tuberculosis	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory	1	3	4
Non-Respiratory	3	2	5
T O T A L	4	5	9

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

These regulations empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade. No action was taken during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1963

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) 1963

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Measles	-	-	-	4	7	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	16
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	8
Totals	-	-	4	4	7	4	2	1	-	2	1	-	25

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) 1963

Disease	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages	Removed Hospital	Deaths
Measles	-	2	-	3	2	5	1	2	1	-	-	-	16	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	1	8	-	-
Totals	-	2	-	3	2	6	1	2	2	-	6	1	25	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE
YEAR 1963 FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BURTON LATIMER IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	18	18	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	18	18	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
T o t a l	1	1	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT - OUTWORK
(SECTIONS 110 AND 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing } Making etc. apparel } Cleaning & } Washing	36	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electro-plate	-	-	-	-	-	-
File making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur pulling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel cables & chains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel anchors & grapnels	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart gear	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, latches and keys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than wire nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Racquet and tennis balls	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Paper bags	-	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other recep- tacles or parts thereof made wholly or par- tially of paper	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pea picking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feather sorting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding etc. of buttons etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basket making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	36	-	-	-	-	-

F. R. N. LYNCH.

Medical Officer of Health.

